

## Foreign News.

The cholera has again broken out at Vienna, in Sweden and at Alexandria.

On the 6th, the Emperor of Russia arrived from St. Petersburg, at Kiev, Poland.

An English paper has been started at Shanghai, under the title of the North China Herald.

The establishment of the Dominicans in France has been canonically recognized by the Pope.

The Australian wives have at length found their way into Calcutta markets, and are selling there for \$2 a dozen.

The rise of the Nile this year is reported to be below the average, and it is feared that the next year's crops will suffer from it.

Many strangers resident in Florence, whom the Government considered as suspicious, have had passports delivered to them.

In the Sardinian dominions, there are 6890 monks, and 2640 nuns, that is, one monk for every 670 inhabitants, and one nun for every 1640.

The cholera was still prevalent in Seinde, Moultan and some districts of India.

The works on the Calcutta railway had been at last commenced.

The Indian and Chinese seas are still infested with pirates.

The first expedition of the Dutch against Borneo has had but small success.

The difference between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao had not been arranged.

The number of French exhibitors at the London exhibition will be 1,600.

The ex-Queen of the French and her sons have reached London, from the Continent.

A club for All Nations is about to start in London, under the auspices of the foreign shipping agents.

The Vienna Austria publishes an article on an important project for connecting the Swiss with the Rhine. The project is a M. de Laveleye, a Belgian.

Her Majesty's iron steam-ship Birkenhead has been ordered to be immediately equipped to transport stores and provisions with all despatch to the Island of Ascension.

The steamers from Belgium are bringing live cattle as a part of their cargoes, which has not been before used to any extent during the year.

The extraordinary diminution of business in the bankruptcy and insolvent courts bears emphatic testimony to the flourishing condition of the country. Never before were they so little occupied as at this moment.

The municipal council of Basel have presented a petition to the Swiss Chamber of Representatives, urging upon them the danger attendant upon a continuation of the slave trade.

The Neapolitan Government has given an assurance to the Helvetic Confederation that the Swiss who suffered from the bombardment of Messina shall be indemnified on the same footing as the citizens of other nations.

Mayor-General Patrick Ross, Governor of Saint Helena, died on the 28th August, after some months illness.

The Madrid aeronaut, when preparing last week for his aerial voyage over Europe, to convince the world that a balloon can be guided in any direction, found a large rent in the silk. The voyage has, therefore, been delayed for some weeks.

A steam company is on the eve of being formed at Constantinople for towing vessels the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The capital is to be \$150,000, 1800 shares of \$100 each. The Sultan and most of the ministers are on the list.

The Debates announce two new works from the pen of M. Guizot, to be published at the end of this month. The first is entitled "Monks: Fall of the Republic, and re-establishment of the Monarchy in England, in 1660. The second is "Washington: Foundation of the Republic of the United States of America."

A Transylvanian nobleman, writing to a friend in England, speaks of the pleasure with which the reception of Haynau in England. He states that Gen. Count Leiningen, an hour before his execution said, "You will see our infamous murder will excite the greatest sensation in England, for the people will stone him."

The English population of Madrid increases in a remarkable degree. The Aranjuez railroad, the gas works, the mines of Gaudalajara, and various other industrial enterprises, afford employment to many of them.

THE PARTITION OF PRUSSIA.—The Times of the 23d, startled London by an announcement that the English cabinet had been called together to consult on a proposition of France and Russia for the virtual partition of Prussia. The Times said:

"The government of Russia and France have jointly proposed to the government of this country that three powers shall peremptorily require Prussia to fulfil her recent engagement with Denmark, and withdraw the support she still continues to give to the Schleswig-Holstein army. In the event of Prussia hesitating to comply with this reasonable demand, Russia and France are prepared to back it, not by unprofitable march to the territory under dispute, but in a way more congenial to their tastes, by an invasion of the Silesian provinces of Prussia on the one side, and the Rhineland on the other. In the first instance, however, they require the co-operation of England in the reconquest of Prussia, without which they are not prepared to move at present. The answer of the British government may perhaps be anticipated. It declines to join with Russia and France in such a note as we have described, but proposes that all three powers shall separately remonstrate with Prussia on her present breach of faith with the Danish government. Whether their triple remonstrances will be of more avail than all the rest of the diplomacy that has been lavished on this affair, is a question on which we will venture to give an opinion."

This declares in effect that Russia will pounce upon Silesia, and France upon the Rhineland provinces of Prussia, in case the latter power is unable, as she unquestionably is, to prevent German sympathisers from joining the ranks of the defenders of Schleswig-Holstein. This is the most outrageous insult that has been offered to any independent nation of Europe since the partition of Poland. The London Morning News, of the 24th, says of it properly:

"We must own that we cannot quite credit the fact of so brutal an insult having been offered to Prussia and to Germany. The conduct of the French, after 1830, with regard to Belgium. French sympathy was so strong that the rulers of France could not restrain it, and the result we all know was, that the French stormed Antwerp and placed on the throne of Belgium a king of its own immediate alliance. If, in 1830, Prussia or England was to have menaced France with the invasion of Alsace or of Normandy, unless she desisted, how would the French have felt the insult, and how would they have answered it? Or suppose that, as a set-off to England's having aided Spain or Sicilians to obtain liberal institutions, Russia were to have threatened to disembark an army in the Wash. Such is the nature of the threat made not merely to Prussia, but to Germany. Such is the intelligence that this day's post will bear to the population on the Rhine and on the Oder."

But the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein war is not the great object of the reactionary powers. The great object, especially of Russia and Austria, is to force the King of Prussia out of the constitutional attitude which had taken both with regard to his own kingdom and to the minor powers who have sided to submit once more to the old Frankfort Federation, and share with Austria the despotic management of Germany, the ultramarine and anti-constitutional party in Prussia could alone be the ministers to steer such a course. And with them in power, every remnant not only of the freedom gained in 1848 by Germany, but in the fifteen previous years, would be swept away. To bring back Germany to what Metternich made it in 1726, with the popular element suppressed, that is what Russia aims at, as the requisite preliminary to bring back western Europe, France, and Spain to political servitude of Prussia. Schleswig-Holstein is a mere stepping stone to them, and when Russia decays the English minister to sign the protocol for restoring Holstein to Denmark, she only tricked him into an alliance against the political and religious of Germany.

ENGLAND.

A NEW BULL FROM THE POPE.—An extraordinary Bull from the Pope has been issued by the Pope. It is dated Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 24th day of September, in the fifth year of the Pontificate. It recites that it is the earnest desire and aim of the Roman Pontiff to extend Catholicity, and to convert the English nation, especially by the foreign education of devout young English Catholics, who, when brought up in the Propaganda College in their ecclesiastical calling, might return to their native land, and there propagate the true faith.

The Pope, considering the present state of Catholicism in England, and the enormous number of people daily converted, judges it proper to recall the vicars apostolic and a common episcopal hierarchy is established. An Archbishopric is created, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster, who will have a suffragan of Southwark, eleven other suffragan bishops divide the rest of the entire kingdom. All their jurisdictions are boldly and distinctly parcelled out, and the bishops are assured they will enjoy in England the same rights and facilities as in other Catholic countries, and that in a pecuniary point of view, the new bishop will be no losers, as the splendor of their temples and their want will be amply provided for.

This Bull has created an intense feeling throughout England, and it is believed in many quarters that the Cabinet Council has been called together earlier than usual in order to act in the way best calculated to stop further proceedings. At Rome the feeling is equally intense, since the Cardinals have just forwarded a report that Lord Minto has consented to the terms of the Bull, and that the English Government has placed Westminster Abbey at the disposal of the new Archbishop, in order that he may perform high mass in that edifice at his inauguration. Dr. Wiseman is being urged by the London journals with suppressing that prayer for Queen from the Roman Missal, and altogether the subject is becoming one of intense interest. The Protestant public are greatly excited, and it is expected that a season of high religious controversy is about to commence.

OREGON.—Governor Gaines arrived at Oregon city on the 18th of August, and was welcomed with a public dinner. During the firing of a salute on the occasion, a man named Pearce, was severely wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon. His left arm had to be amputated.

The Spectator says that the overland emigrants to Oregon have not experienced the same difficulty on account of the scarcity of water, grass, and wood, complained of by those taking the California route. It notices the arrival of one party with wagons drawn by mules and horses, who made the trip from St. Joseph (Mo.) in about three months.

OREGON appears to be making rapid strides in the career of improvement. New roads are in the course of construction in various sections of the territory. Companies are forming for the improvement of the internal channels of communication; steamboat lines are in progress of organization; and substantial buildings are noticed as erecting in several of the cities and towns.

The first Congressional church in Oregon city was dedicated on the 18th August.

INDIAN OUTRAGE IN TEXAS.

The Nueces Valley, a journal published at Corpus Christi, Texas, of the 9th ult., contains the following:

"The people of this portion of Texas had lulled themselves into the hope that no further Indian disturbances would occur on our frontier this fall; but recent information received from Refugio county leads us to arrive at a different conclusion. On Tuesday, the 1st inst., a party of Indians visited the farm of Mr. Thomas, a German settler, who resides about twelve miles from Refugio county. They captured two of Mr. T.'s daughters, who happened to be some two or three hundred yards distance from the house at the time the Indians made their appearance. The eldest of the two girls was about fifteen or sixteen years of age. The Indians then drove off all the horses they could find convenient about the place.

"From this point the Indians proceeded in the direction of Mr. Kuykendall's place, near the mouth of San Antonio river. From thence they changed their course and went to the western bank of that river, driving off all the horses they could find at the different ranches as they passed along.

"Immediately after the news reached here, Captain Humphreys despatched a messenger to Fort Merrill, and we learn that Captain Plummer ordered out, the same evening that the express arrived at the fort, a force who will endeavor to intercept the Indians on their way up the country.

"Since writing the above, we learn that the youngest of the girls captured was left by the Indians, badly wounded near the house of Mr. Thomas O. Connor, some three or four miles above Carlos rancho."

A SENSIBLE SPEECH FROM A SENSIBLE DANKY.—At a meeting recently of the colored people in relation to the fugitive slave law, after the excitement had been wrought up to the highest pitch, and every nigger was ready to go out and cut the throats of all the white people in the city, a sensible old man rose and said, "My friends, I think we are giving a little too far in this matter. We talk about arming ourselves and resisting the law; but appears to me we are better off, that the best thing we can do would be to raise a fund to help the fugitive to get out of the way of the slave catchers. For now suppose, my brethren, that we had a first rate fight, and get one of these fugitives clear, and five or six of us get killed in the mus, now in my opinion that would be a losing game. It seems to me that we are doing too much to save niggers, my how! We coincide with this colored gentleman."

[Boston Mail.]

THE HUMORS OF A KENTUCKY JUDGE.

Story-telling is a charm of all times and every where, most particularly during a tedious journey by steamboat. The following was caught about:

Louisville, Ky., boasts of one of the most learned and on of the wisest of judges to be found upon the bench in the country. His judicial lore brilliantly illumines the decisions at law in that State, which will be precedents for all coming time. At home he is the shrewd sound, dignified lawyer, every whit the judge, nothing more nor less. At heart he is something more. Sam Slick is not alone in his calling, for if one Judge Longstreets would but write a book, the world would laugh and the Canadian would be eclipsed.

"On our way to Charleston," says the reporter of this venacious story, "Judge Longstreets, after a long silence, says to me—'Brown although good friends as we are, let us travel as strangers together until we return home.' This seemed a strange expression coming from so intimate an acquaintance, and I knew not what to make of it. The Judge was either crazy or bent upon a spree. I had no choice but to assent to the strange proposition, and from that moment the mantle of the judge was left behind, and he who was wont to fill it and lend grace and dignity to the same, such as commanded the reverence of all men, was the rawest and most uncouth Kentuckian extant. Innumerable were the jokes and 'tricks upon travelers,' that kept me in a constant roar of laughter, until we were at the ladies' parlor at the crack hotel where we stopped; he then drew the damask-covered chair up to the polished fender, upon which he placed his feet, and deposited his quid upon the hearth. The ladies began to spread. 'Don't move, ladies—don't trouble yourselves; I'm only just in from Old Kentucky.' With hat, coat, and mittens on, he leisurely surveyed the premises to the very figures in the carpet, commenting to himself upon each article—'Wall, that's sum pumpkins! 'Brave, ain't it?' 'Corn, corn, corn, and all, by pepper! 'A right smart place this, ain't it?' 'What may be the price of corn, down here? They tread such mighty fine things under feet?' This abrupt question, added to the uncouth appearance finally put the fair ones to flight.

The landlord soon made his appearance, and politely informed his customer that he had made a mistake; that he was out of place in that room. 'Now you don't though, stranger; you can't come that old house! Aint this 'ere a tavern?' Upon being invited to understand his place, he consented to sit by the office fire. 'You right smart place this, ain't it?' 'Yes, sir, 'Ja as a can't come that 'ere on this child, no how, for more reasons than one, I tell you, sir-ree. I promised the old man I never would ride any body's paper; the old cod did all that himself, but 'st, and left the young 'uns to go 'foot. I can't write, that's the young reason. I haint got no name, and that's the other reason.'

At supper our greenhorn jaunts down near the head of the table among the ladies, where it was thought safest by the servants to leave him. 'Ja, as a can't come that 'ere on this child, no how, for more reasons than one, I tell you, sir-ree. I promised the old man I never would ride any body's paper; the old cod did all that himself, but 'st, and left the young 'uns to go 'foot. I can't write, that's the young reason. I haint got no name, and that's the other reason.'

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CONVENTIONALITY OF FEMALE LIFE.

Prejudice, and a thousand of the evils that afflict society, have their rise in the morbid feelings that ill health it engenders; and it is evident that women, brought up to act and think as they do at present, can have but little chance of a sound mind in a sound body. To share in any kind of household work, is to debase herself; and she who is brought up to run, leap, or engage in any kind of active game in the open fields, with the fresh, life-giving air around her, and the birds and lesser winged things inviting her thereto. She may take violent exercise through a whole evening in heated, ill-ventilated, or draughty rooms—may be whirled round and round, her form enfolded by a stranger, till, but for the excitement, one would call the strength she evinces Herculean; but with children, or creatures with children's gushing natures, to chase each other's shadows on the breezy common, or search the flowers, till, health, and her cheek and eye, she almost dreams herself a spirit of the scene, so ethereal does the blood flow; and she has read the only Greek legends, and has seen, before now, many a Dryad in the wood, and Naiad by the stream—to do this would indeed be deemed unwomanly, imprudent, not to be thought of or tolerated. She may not even dance upon the green sward, unless the paraphernalia of dress, music, and set occasion be there too; and then it shall be no dancing of spirit or movement, but a conventionalized first to last. The brook murmurs a little song as it glides over the pebbles; the sea—the waves tell of many things, as with organic music they rise from the great waters; but she may not sing—may not be heard among all these, giving song for song. No! if her spirit shall incline to such pleasures, she must wander far away, or the atmosphere of ridicule and sympathy will drown the music she will make. Or between the pauses of the dance, or some inanimate conversation, before a piece of rosewood, having placed her bouquet and scented gloves thereon, she shall sing the last new song."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

FLORIDA INDIANS.

We stated some days ago [says the Savannah Republican] that an expedition would leave Benton, Marion, and Hillsborough counties, Florida, in search of a boy supposed to have been stolen by the Indians. We learn from the Ocala Argus that the expedition, consisting of about seventy men, left on the 19th inst., and that in addition to the recovery of the boy, its object was to take possession of an Indian village. The Argus adds:

"This village is situated at the head of the Little Withlacoochee, over one hundred miles from the Indian boundary. It was discovered by a party in September last, contains over nine houses, and surrounded by extensive corn and pen fields. One crop has been gathered and a new one is in the ground. The party who discovered them were too small to attack; they supposed the village to contain forty or fifty souls. There is no doubt that these Indians are the same who either murdered or carried off the boy, as at the time he was missed they were trailed to the vicinity of their present abode. We anxiously await the result of this movement."

## THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. S. FOUKE, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

Nearly Starved.

And no money to by any thing to eat, which makes it necessary for us to remind those of our patrons who agreed to furnish us produce in pay for the Freeman, that now is the time to bring it on, as we probably shall not need it much worse than we do now. We are also reminded, by the Almanac, "to look out for cold weather soon," and should there be cold weather, it will be necessary to have wood.

N. B. Don't let bring in your produce at once.

P. S. Those who owe us for the first volume of the Freeman, are reminded that they need not pay us, as our creditors have signified their willingness to take our type and press in pay, providing they can get them by way of a Constable sale.

We learn that Mr. Boalt, President of the Wellington, Fremont, and Toledo Railroad company, has made satisfactory arrangements with the Columbus and Cleveland Railroad company, for a connection with our road. Arrangements have also been made with the Michigan road for a connection at that end of the route. Every thing is now satisfactorily arranged, and stock enough secured to build the road from this place to Toledo. In a few days, that part of the road will be put under contract.

It is not yet definitely known which party has succeeded in electing their Governor in New York, but the papers of that State concede the chances in favor of Hunt, Whig.

The rest of the State ticket elected is Whig; the Whigs have also elected nineteen of the thirty-four members of Congress, and have about forty majority in the Legislature, which secures a Whig United States Senator.

New Jersey has elected a Loofoco Governor; four out of the five Congressmen are Loofocos; a majority of the Legislature is Loofoco; which secures that party a United States Senator.

Delaware is do in every particular.

Massachusetts has failed to elect State officers by the people, but the Loofocos and Free Soilers have the Legislature, which secures the success of the opposition candidates.

We may safely say, therefore, that the three last named States have gone to the—

Michigan appears to have done better. The Whigs have gained two members of Congress, a number of members of the Legislature, and have reduced the usual Loofoco majority on State officers several thousand.

In Illinois, the Whigs have also made large gains, but not enough to overcome the immense Loofoco majority in that State.

Florida has gone Whig.

The Whigs gain a member of Congress in Iowa, and elect one in Louisiana.

"The Western Missionary," a paper recently published at Columbus, has been transferred to Tiffin city. It is published by the Board of Publication of the Synod of Ohio of the German Reformed Church, and edited by Rev. J. H. Good; it is furnished to subscribers at \$1 per year.

The Missionary is the exponent of the doctrines of the German Reformed Church, but intended more particularly as the organ of Heidelberg College, recently located in Tiffin city, by the energy and enterprise of its citizens, who voluntarily contributed eleven thousand dollars to secure its location in that place. The paper is a good one, and merits, as it undoubtedly will receive, a liberal support.

BOOK NOTICES.

Godley's Ladies' Book for December has come to hand, and well sustains its reputation as the best Ladies' Book in the Union. The engravings are of a superior character, and the reading matter excellent. The book is well worth twice the money, (\$3), asked for it. Address, (post paid),

L. A. GODLEY, Philadelphia.

Sartain's Magazine of Literature and Art, for December, has also been received. It is a superb No., containing several elegant engravings, and an excellent variety of miscellaneous reading. Only \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5. Address,

J. SARTAIN, New York city.

Wellman's Miscellany, published at Detroit is a most excellent work, and should be in the hands of every lover of good literature. It is furnished at \$1 per annum, in advance.

No. nine of the Illustrated Domestic Bible, to be published in 25 numbers, at 25 cts per number, is on our table.

Specimen numbers can be seen at this office.

J. M. KEELER, Agent.

The Sandusky Mirror, published at Sandusky city, has been discontinued for want of patronage. We prophesy this is but the beginning of a series of failures in that city. Wait until we get our Railroad built.

ILLINOIS FINANCES.—It is stated that at the present time there is not a banking institution in the State of Illinois; yet she is surrounded by banking States. The consequence is, her currency is ragged instead of the hard clink—Her farmers handle little else in the shape of money than the promises of banks of other States. For this privilege they pay annually not less than six hundred thousand dollars. Her neighbors, by means of bank issues, treble and quadruple the amount invested—making their capital pay them 18 and 25 per cent. and Illinois pays them this per centage on every dollar she handles of their issues. Then, supposing the currency of this State to be ten millions, she pays to other States and their capitalists annually, the shape of interest, not less than \$600,000. [Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The present number of Postmistresses in the United States is eighty-one.

Proclamation of the Governor for a day of Thanksgiving.

IN conformity with an ancient Christian custom of the people of the States comprising this Union, and in conformity with the obligations which all people are under to the Great Ruler of the Universe for the daily blessings they are receiving at His hands, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio did, at its last session, resolve—That the Governor be requested to issue within the year his proclamation recommending to the people of the State the observance of a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His blessings to us as a people.

Now, therefore I, SEABURY FORD, Governor of the State of Ohio, in compliance with and in obedience to recognized duty, do appoint and set apart Thursday, the 23rd day of November next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State. And I hereby recommend to all the people that, abstaining from all secular employments, they repair to their usual places of worship, and feeling their entire dependence upon that God to whom belongeth "the earth and the fulness thereof," they render to him thanks and praise for abundant harvests, for the spread of knowledge and for all his temporal blessings; but especially for the Christian religion, and the innumerable blessings flowing to us from the prevalence of the principles of the "Everlasting Gospel," and that relying in faith upon the promises of that Gospel, they earnestly supplicate a perpetual continuance of these blessings to all the people of this State and this nation.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Columbus, this 31st day of Oct. A. D. 1850.

SEABURY FORD.

New Jersey Election.

Local jealousies among the Whigs were unquestionably one cause of the unquestionably one cause of the unfavorable result. On any other supposition, it is impossible to account for the choice of Price, a free trader man in so strong a tariff district as the 5th as is probably the case. The influence of patronage and money was sufficiently open and avowed upon the Democratic side. In addition, it is well understood that corresponding under current produced by similar stimulants began to set in their favor at an early period of the canvass, and gathered strength continually to its close.

Relving confidently on the power of principle and their former strength, the Whigs generally neglected an early and efficient organization, and consequently very little spirit was at any time exhibited by them. There was almost everywhere a less vote than heretofore. Indeed they wanted such a disaster as they have now sustained to dissipate the apathy which paralyzed every attempt to excite them to exertion.

Dr. Fort has been elected Governor of the State, and both branches of the Legislature will be Democratic. A Democratic Senator of the United States, in the room of Mr. Dayton, will of course be elected, and our State Judiciary subjected to the control of our opponents. Brown [Whig] is chosen Representative in Congress from the 4th District; per- nance Whitney [Whig] in the 1st; but this is doubtful.

Captured Slaves.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—That a captured slave is rather dangerous property appears very probable, and we presume that a small proportion of those who escape are ever sought after:

"But has it ever occurred to your readers and to every honest Union man of the Northern States, that the South, per se, does not want the law executed, and knows it cannot be? That, I am thoroughly persuaded, is the fact. A friend who is almost a South Carolinian, from his constant intercourse with the people of that State, tells me that the people of Colcock's district have formerly resolved that if that gentleman's servants elope again, they shall not return to live among them. The reasons are obvious. Mr. Colcock's servants are of a light hue. They escaped last summer, and though ultimately recaptured and taken back to Washington to South Carolina, they performed feats, in the attempt to gain their freedom, which had they been quite white, would have been called gallant and heroic.—It is not desirable to have such men at large on southern plantations.

"And they are specimens of the class of men that escape into the free states. And fortunate for their masters, and their fellow slaves, and themselves, is it, that they do escape, for they belong to that order who will neither be slaves themselves, nor allow their inferior brethren to remain in the happy ignorance and contentedness which I willing to believe that the mass of Southern negroes is beyond all praise, and were it permitted me to trace their future history, I would unhesitatingly assert, that from their ranks will yet spring many of your most useful public-spirited and benevolent citizens. In adopting the principles of temperance, they have a secure foundation.—May I fervently hope that by cultivating a religious spirit, they will add to temperance every other virtue, and thus erect the superstructure of that temple, which should be dedicated in every heart to the worship of the living God."

The following is an extract from the reply of Father Mathew to an address made to him by citizens of St. Louis previous to his departure from that city:

"There is one feature peculiarly gratifying to me, in connexion with my mission in St. Louis—I have been delighted at the large number of young men, filling important and trustworthy situations in your great mercantile community, who have from day to day voluntarily presented themselves and heroically abandoned forever the use of intoxicating drinks; so laudable an example is beyond all praise, and were it permitted me to trace their future history, I would unhesitatingly assert, that from their ranks will yet spring many of your most useful public-spirited and benevolent citizens. In adopting the principles of temperance, they have a secure foundation.—May I fervently hope that by cultivating a religious spirit, they will add to temperance every other virtue, and thus erect the superstructure of that temple, which should be dedicated in every heart to the worship of the living God."

Gen. Cass—Pithy.

Here is a few of the remarks by Gen. Cass at Tammany Hall.

"He had said that the satisfactory settlement of the slavery question was owing to the people themselves, who took care to let their Representative in Congress know what their opinions of the subject were. The great men in Congress aided and assisted in procuring that settlement. Your own Senator Dickinson (applause), who deserves everything, and Mr. Foote and that noble Henry Clay (renewed applause), and that great man, Daniel Webster (continued applause), and others, whose names are written in the hearts of the American people, and who will go down to posterity, written in the brightest pages of American history—all these aided in settling it. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, all those men—North, South East and West—though the fight, but it was not they who triumphed. The country triumphed—everybody achieved a victory without injuring any one, but a victory that support the principles of freedom, and the constitution of the country I hope forever. (Applause.)

The people did the work!

They passed the Fugitive Law! The great men only assisted a little.

A Mammoth Railroad.

A bill has recently passed both branches of Congress making a grant of Public Lands for the construction of a railroad from Mobile and Gulf of Mexico to the city of Chicago.—Engineers have been over the whole route passing through Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois. According to their reports, the distance from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river is 492 miles, and the entire distance from the Gulf to Lake Michigan is 867 miles. From Mobile to the Ohio River, the route surveyed runs slightly to the west of north—thence to the lake it is almost the same degree east of north. The average distance from the Mississippi river is ninety miles. It crosses no navigable streams, except the Ohio, and is unobstructed by the tributaries of the Mississippi, Tombecbe, Tennessee and Wabash rivers; hence it will be seen that crosses a large tract of country nearly wholly destitute of natural channels of communication. In length it is only 11 per cent longer than a direct air line; and it will intersect and cross some six or eight of the railroads now building to connect the eastern and can be easily and cheaply extended to the more important towns and wealthy districts by means of branch roads. The aggregate population of the country, the markets of which are mostly at the Gulf ports, is supposed to be upwards of five millions, with an export and import trade of 4,908,000. The total cost of this road entire and complete, with heavy iron rail, 60 pounds to the yard, and everything for the opening of business, is estimated at \$20,000,000 per mile—\$11,340,000 for the road complete—a sum which amounts to less than one-half of that invested in railways by the city of Boston alone.

WILD CAT.—The return of this noted chief to the Seminole country has, it appears, caused great excitement in the Creek nation.—The Fort Smith Herald, of the 11th says:

"Five or six hundred Creeks started off a few days ago, from the Creek nation, to arrest him, but for some cause turned back when within forty miles of him. He is busily engaged in some scheme, but is closely watched by the agent, M. Duval, Esq., who knows this wily chief very well, and is acquainted with many of his tricks. Mr. Duval, we learn, has called a council of the Seminoles at his agency, and has called upon Wild Cat to attend. The Government of the United States will have to use every decided measure with Wild Cat, or he may cause the people on the frontier a great deal of trouble. He has now a wide range, from the Seminole country, west of Arkansas, to the Rio Grande. He has free intercourse with all the roving bands of the prairies, and wields a powerful influence wherever he goes. He is a proud, ambitious fellow, and prides himself in his cunning and sagacity. What his present visit will amount to we shall soon find out."

A Physiological Fact.

A surgeon in the United States army desired to know the most common cause of enlistments. By permission of the captain of a company, containing fifty-five, in a pledge never to disclose the name of any officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one third had once been myers three doctors, and two ministers.—The experimenter believes, that if it were for his pledge of secrecy, that it would be as interesting a history, and would exhibit the frailty of human nature as fully as any experiments ever made on the subject of the passions.

Rev. Sidney Smith, in his Moral Philosophy, a volume lately issued in London, says, one of the rarest sort of undertakings we meet with in the world among the numerous diversities which are produced, is an understanding fairly and impartially open to the reception of truth, coming in any shape and from any quarter. The causes which render this sort of understanding so very rare, it will be of use to consider. One of these causes is indolence. Repose is agreeable to the human mind, and decision is repose. A man has made up his opinion; he does not wish to be disturbed; and he is much more thankful to the man who confirms him in his errors, and leaves him alone, than he is to the man who refutes him, or who instructs him at the expense of his tranquility. Again; our vanity is compromised by our opinions; we have expressed them, and they must be maintained; the object is not to know the truth, but to avoid the shame of appearing to be ignorant of it.

The following is an extract from the reply of Father Mathew to an address made to him by citizens of St. Louis previous to his departure from that city:

"There is one feature peculiarly gratifying to me, in connexion with my mission in St. Louis—I have been delighted at the large number of young men, filling important and trustworthy situations in your great mercantile community, who have from day to day voluntarily presented themselves and heroically abandoned forever the use of intoxicating drinks; so laudable an example is beyond all praise, and were it permitted me to trace their future history, I would unhesitatingly assert, that from their ranks will yet spring many of your most useful public-spirited and benevolent citizens. In adopting the principles of temperance, they have a secure foundation.—May I fervently hope that by cultivating a religious spirit, they will add to temperance every other virtue, and thus erect the superstructure of that temple, which should be dedicated in every heart to the worship of the living God."

The Cincinnati Enquirer is responsible for the following good pun?

"Why is Johnston, the late candidate for Governor, like a dead passenger, in New Orleans, short of change? Because he had been forced to help wood up."

MORALS IN BOSTON.—Writers in the paper represent that gambling and drinking are becoming very common vices in Boston, among a large number of the respectable young men, and a call is made in the Boston Traveler for the publication of the names of "some of the localities where many of the young men congregate about every evening, and on the Sabbath, too, to gamble and drink."

The Cleveland Plaindealer, of Monday, in alluding to the troubled state of the water in Lake Erie, says:—"Our sea, old Erie, has been on the bound most of the time for months. Her troubled waters know no rest. It takes a staunch craft to stand her buffet. Her shores are strewn with wrecks. Destruction to the shipping this season has been a ready prey. Having prevailed northern winds and no freshets in our river, the mouths of most of our harbors are not crossed by bars, which render getting in port dangerous."

CONNECTICUT COPPER.—The copper mines near Litchfield, Conn., are being worked with increasing success. The ore extracted yields a large per centage of pure copper, and a doubt now remains that, as the miners penetrate into the bowels of the mountain, the ore will be found to be of a richer and better quality.

Poitevin, the aeronaut, who recently ascended on the back of an ostrich, says the bird did not seem much astonished, but looked around in every direction with great apparent satisfaction.

Who is old?

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will be doing something for himself, his neighbor, or for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his life, Washington was at work. So were Franklin and Young, and Howard, and Newton.—The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose we must lie down and die because we are old. Who is old?—Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless; on whose hand hours drag heavily, and to whom all things are the garb of gloom. Is he old? should not be put; but is he active?—can he breathe freely more with agility? There are scores of grey-headed men we should prefer in any important enterprise, to those young gentlemen who fear and tremble at approaching shadows, and turn pale at a lion in their path, at a harsh word or a frown.

Languages of Africa.

At one of the London meetings, Rev. John Clarke, formerly minister in Jamaica, and afterwards in Fernando Po, in Africa, said that at Ferdinand there were persons belonging to fifty different tribes, who understood English so well as to be of help to a translator of the Bible into their respective languages. He thought the Word of God would have been translated into two hundred languages before all the tribes of Africa will be able to read it in their own tongue. The Mohammedans, who are spread through the length of the continent have many who can read the Koran in the Arabic character. If, therefore, the word of God were translated into their tongues, and printed in that character, many, not only of the Hovas and the Arabs of the desert, but also of the Foolaas, Mandingoes, and Housas, who professed Mohammedanism, would be able to read concerning Jesus Christ.

SENDING THE SCHOOLMASTER ABOARD.

The citizens of Camden, Ark., detected an amorous schoolmaster, by the name of Leadbeater, writing sentimental poetry to Negro Jane. The citizens held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions, one of which we publish:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the well-being of this community that Charles Leadbeater leave this place in ten days.

The new whig Mayor of Philadelphia, Chas. Gilpin, Esq., has determined to scrutinize rigidly the bail which may henceforth offered in behalf of persons engaged in roidism in that city. In every case he will demand freehold security, and, unless he knows the surety to be undoubted, will insist upon the production of the deeds. Even then, if not perfectly satisfied, he will have the records of the proper office consulted.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—We mentioned some days ago, that three persons of high respectability in Canada West were under arrest for high crimes. One of them William Walker, a few days ago, at Hamilton, pleaded guilty of abstracting letters from the post-office at Brantford, of which he was postmaster.—Sentence of death was recorded against him. Mr. Walker, previous to the act of which he has pleaded guilty, stood high in the estimation of the public. He had married the daughter of one of the most respectable residents of Brantford.

PLEASURES FROM TEXAS.—We copy the following from a late Houston paper:

"As to the moral and religious improvement of the state, we are sure it was never surpassed by any new country. The church, aye and the world, are beginning to feel the importance of having the regular means of grace."

A BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED THOUGHT.—It is difficult to conceive any thing more beautiful, than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well. "I lighten the stroke," said he, "to draw near to Him who handles the rod."

The total amount coined at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, from the first of January to 30th September, was \$20,023,377.50. The others state that they will be enabled to coin five millions a month, in future, which will meet the wants of the public.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—Reading the newspaper praises of Jenny Lind's benevolent disposition, Mrs. Partington, who has been pining away since her regard to the "fellow feeling in her bosom," which the Swedish nightingale cherished towards the unfortunate, and needy. Involuntarily raising her spectacles, and looking the very personification of amazement, the good old lady repeated, "A finer feeling in her bosom! In me! if that ain't just the fellows used to do when I was a girl! And then re-adjusting her spectacles she kept on reading."

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